

PLANS NEW LAWS TO BENEFIT LABOR

Taft Hopes to Discharge Remaining Pledges of Republican Party.

CONFERS WITH LABOR LEADERS

Has Broad, General Scheme of Proposed Legislation in Interest of Men Who Toil—Congress May Change Relations of Employer and Employee.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—Beverly, Mass., September 17.—Proposed labor legislation will be a prominent feature of President Taft's legislative program during the forthcoming session of Congress. Mr. Taft is already in communication with John Mitchell and other labor leaders of high standing, and in his annual message he will lay special stress upon the obligations of the Republican party to discharge the remaining pledges of 1902.

Investigation of the results of the last session of Congress shows that labor shared well in the achievements of the Taft administration. On the recommendation of Secretary Ballinger, the President made a special effort in favor of the new Bureau of Mines, the creation of which, in the estimation of Mr. Taft, establishes "an efficient governmental instrument for investigation, examination, and report to the world of the kind of safety appliances that will prevent the awful loss of life in the operation of mines, and especially of coal mines."

To Benefit Mining. Thus he has described it in his campaign letter to Chairman McKinlay. And not only was this Bureau of Mines devised for reducing the dangers under which hundreds of thousands of miners work, but a second purpose of the bureau is to perform the same office in respect to the mining industry that the Department of Agriculture performs in respect to the farming interests of the country; that is, by experiment and investigation to determine the most effective methods of mining and the best means of avoiding the deplorable waste that now obtains in the present mining methods.

"Practically, classes of employees," says the President, "especially those engaged in occupations more or less hazardous, are the beneficiaries of laws which should operate to lighten the burdens which naturally fall upon the shoulders of man."

It is upon this plan that all the labor legislation which was enacted by the last Congress, and which the President plans for the next session, is based. It is with this idea in view, for instance, that the President secured the enactment of a law giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission amplified powers to define the need of safety appliances for the prevention of accidents to employees and passengers, and after a hearing, to require their adoption by interstate railways.

Similarly, the President demanded and received a law which perfected the employers' liability act, so that the injured employee more easily to recover just damages. Under the law, as it formerly stood, an injured employee could only sue for damages in the home of the company in whose service he was injured, or where it maintained an office. Under the amendment, an action may now be brought against such a concern in practically any part of the United States.

These three legislative acts comprehend all of the measures for the better protection of labor that were passed by the last Congress. They show a far advance over legislation enacted by previous Congresses and are to be attributed almost wholly to the insistence of the President that the promises to labor made in the Chicago platform should be faithfully carried out.

As to the President's while there are details in the President's program that have not yet been worked out, there is one broad, general scheme which he has in view that looks to the accomplishment of a reform to which labor has long worked in vain. Little by little, as the President has suggested, the reform will be introduced by congressional committee, which, in the words of Mr. Taft, is "to report a practical bill for the fixing of workmen's compensation for injuries received in the employment of interstate commerce railways, all risks in the business to be fixed by speedy arbitration, and to be graduated according to the extent of injury and the earning capacity of the injured person."

In the view of the President, this reform is complete, not only affecting railways, but also interstate commerce, but as established, adopted, a model to the country for a beneficial change in the legal relation between employer and employee. Such a reform, the President believes, would put an end to the vexatious and costly litigation through which an injured employee must go in order to recover damages—a litigation which, by reason of the poverty of the employee, frequently serves to defeat the ends of justice and in other instances leads to exorbitant and unjust verdicts.

The movement in favor of settling this problem of workmen's compensation is the most forward step that has been taken in the interest of the laboring man in a generation.

Vacation Is Ended. President Taft's vacation came to an end to-day. At midnight to-morrow night he will board a train for Cincinnati, going by way of New Haven, where he will attend a meeting of the Yale Corporation on Monday. Tuesday will find him in Cincinnati, where he will deliver an address at the opening of a dam that will outline his future policy with regard to river and harbor improvements. The remainder of his stay in Cincinnati will be given up to the dispatch of private business.

(Continued on Second Page.)

CHICAGO JUMPS TO FOURTH PLACE

Exceeded in Size by Only Three Cities in World.

SECOND CITY IN UNITED STATES

New Orleans Shows Less Gain in Population Than Other Southern Cities—Little Change in General Rate of Growth During Past Two Decades.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—Washington, D. C., September 17.—The Census Bureau at 9 o'clock tonight issued the following population returns: Chicago, 2,852,253; last census, 1,628,575; increase, 75.7 per cent. This announcement leaves Chicago ranking in population as the second city of the United States and the fourth in the world.

Chicago has almost doubled its population since 1890, when the figure was 1,628,575. Its greatest growth during that period was between 1890 and 1900, when it had an increase of 14.4. Its increase in population during the past decade was not so great proportionately as that of New York, the rate of increase being 19 per cent. New York is yet ahead of its closest rival by 2,581,580.

Chicago, however, can claim distinction in having jumped from sixth to fourth place among the big cities on the globe. It is following close upon the heels of Paris, whose population by its last census in 1901 was 2,111,068. Chicago takes precedence over Tokyo and Berlin by close margins. According to the census taken in each of the two cities in 1908, Tokyo had 2,055,160, and Berlin, 2,040,118.

Makes Short Jump.

New Orleans' jump in population during the last decade was 18.1 per cent, which is less than gains showed by other large Southern cities. Her population is 329,675, as compared with 281,104 in 1900, and 242,029 in 1890. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 18.6 per cent, showing a normal growth in the twenty years.

Pittsfield, Mass., has 32,121, as compared with 21,755 in 1900. Lowell, Mass., has 106,294, as compared with 94,964 in 1900. Holyoke, Mass., has 57,730, against 45,711 in 1900.

The growth of cities, the population of which has been announced, is discussed in a bulletin issued to-day by the Census Bureau.

Of the thirty-eight cities which in 1900 had a population of 100,000 and more, twenty-four are given, and to these are added five which attained the 100,000 mark during the past decade. The percentage of increase for this aggregate population shows very little change in the rate of growth during the two decades, being for the earlier one 31.3 and for the later 31 per cent. The fact is noted that the high rate of increase is not confined to any one geographical section. Of the seven cities whose rate exceeded 40 per cent, two—Newark, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn.—are Eastern; Atlanta, Southern, and four—Detroit, Denver, Kansas City and Columbus—are Western. Of the two cities with the lowest rate, one is Eastern and the other is Western.

Remarkably upon the facts presented, the bulletin says the rate of increase for Atlanta, Detroit, Denver and Kansas City must be regarded as phenomenally high, but even more extraordinary is the high percentage for New York, which exceeds the average for twenty-eight cities in the group by 11.4 per cent, and is itself exceeded only by the rate of seven cities. The New York City rate, moreover, has been maintained at its present high point for two decades, and may therefore be regarded as a normal rate for that city.

Fifty-four cities of between 25,000 and 100,000 are given, showing an aggregate population of 2,723,493, as against 1,901,766 in 1900, a gain of 43.2 per cent—a rate of growth which the Census Bureau pronounced "phenomenally high." Of these fifty-four cities, thirty-one show a higher rate of increase for the past decade than for the previous one. So far no decrease is noted in any of the cities.

ONE ON "UNCLE JIM"

His Political Speech Was Sent Out Under a Frank.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—Washington, September 17.—Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, delivered a political speech in Kenyon, O., to-day. His nephew and secretary, Jasper Wilson, sent the speech broadcast under a frank. Now Secretary Wilson comes forward with good money to pay for postage. It is one of "Uncle Jim's."

Often when a high department official delivers a speech on departmental work this is sent out under a government frank. The speech at Kenyon to-day, however, was purely a political campaign for it was the opening of a campaign in Ohio. When Secretary Wilson personally learned how his speech had been handled, he said it was not the sort of departmental matter that ought to be handled in that way, and, writing to the Postmaster-General, he found he amount of postage that the number of speeches sent would have required, and sent his personal check to pay for them.

BREAKS THE RECORD

Maine's Vote Greatest Ever Cast in Presidential Year.

Portland, Me., September 17.—Maine's total vote in the State election last Monday was the greatest ever cast in a Presidential mid-term year, and was exceeded only by the Presidential election years of 1880, 1884 and 1888. Complete returns show the State total vote Monday to have been 141,584, of which Frederick W. Plafie, the Democratic candidate, received 73,801 and Governor Bert M. Fernald, Republican, was given 65,687, making Plafie's plurality 8,114.

HIS OWN LAWYERS ARE BADLY AT SEA

Do Not Know Where Chanler's Affairs Really Stand.

BANKRUPTCY IS PROBABLE MOVE

If This Step Is Taken It May Be Many Years Before Cavallieri Can Get Anything From the Income of His Estate—Defense Is Being Planned.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—New York, September 17.—Lewis S. Morris gave up the Saturday he usually spends in sport, keeping his office staff overtime, to try to find out what part of the lands, houses, funds and other "hereditaments" Robert W. Chanler really owned when he transferred them on paper to Natalia (Delta Lina) Cavallieri, "spinster," the "most beautiful woman" and high-salaried opera singer, when she promised to marry him.

Mr. Morris, who has legal charge of the Chanler real estate, found his Saturday afternoon task very amusing. He couldn't resist laughing even at such sober, matter-of-fact questions as: "Did he own what he headed away?" "Can a man give away property overwhelmed with debt?"

"I'm too busy this afternoon especially to clear up for you what Mr. Chanler's possessions are," he said. "But I should say—wouldn't you?—that if he gave anything away he must have owned it."

And out of sheer joy, no doubt, of being tied down in the office with his job, instead of golfing and poloing, Mr. Morris laughed again.

Not Reliable Record.

Mr. Morris intimated that the city tax lists were not a reliable record of the ownership of property, and that the mere fact that Chanler is recorded as having paid taxes on certain property is not proof that he is the real owner.

William Russel Osborn, counsel for Cavallieri, said seriously:

"I filed that document with the register because any real estate conveyance has to be filed to be legal. He intimated that, awaiting further instructions, his duty as retained attorney had been accomplished. 'Cavallieri herself will be here in three or four weeks, when she has recovered from the surgical operation,' he said."

After her arrival, it is understood that she will bring suit against the administrators of Chanler's estate for an accounting. She will demand payment for the entire accumulated income of his estate from the date of the contract, May 31, minus the allowance she agreed to give him out of it for "spending money"—\$20 a month.

Chanler's Defense.

Unless present plans are changed, Chanler's defense against his wife's attack will be that until his debts are paid no income from his estate will be available either for his wife or himself. It is known that everything he owns outright is very heavily mortgaged. Just what the value of his property is has been loosely fixed at between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000, and the debts, it has been intimated, exceed his equity. His own lawyers are at sea on what that is at present.

It is even considered possible that before Cavallieri can obtain an interpretation of her rights in Chanler's estate her husband may have to go through supplementary proceedings. Small personal debts, which he is unable to pay at present, are accumulating in the hands of his lawyers from tradesmen of all kinds. The next move would be bankruptcy proceedings, and the Chanler household may have to go through supplementary proceedings. It would be many years, it is thought, before his wife could get anything from the income of his estate.

STILL IN JOKING TRIM

Taft Can Tell a Story Despite Politician's Turnoff.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—Beverly, Mass., September 17.—Any man who believes that President Taft is worrying himself over the political situation is guessing wide of the mark. Any day in the week you can hear the hearty laugh of the President on the side porch of the Burgess Point Cottage, and a good story is always sure not only of a hearty reception, but of another in the future. At a certain time to-day from the Summer White House. The story was brought out by a reference to the human nature that a developed in the game of poker, whereupon the President told this:

"The Governor of Idaho and a friend were playing poker. At a certain stage of the game, the friend exclaimed, as he looked over his hand: 'By George, I wish I was playing poker.'"

"Oh, so-so," was the reply. "Well, said the Governor, 'If you will let me have a queen, I'll go you just one hand of poker.'"

"You're on," said the friend. The queen was handed over to the Governor, who declared that he had \$100, which the Governor promptly saw and raised \$1,000. The friend patronizingly called, and laid down four kings, and the Governor laid down four aces. After the friend had recovered, he turned to the Governor and said: 'Well, you win. But would you mind telling me what in the deuce you wanted with that queen?'"

NUNEMACHER MISSING

Prominent Business Man and Politician Disappears.

Louisville, Ky., September 17.—Frank C. Nunemacher, aged fifty, president of the Board of Trade, one of the most prominent business men in Louisville, and an active member of the American Manufacturers' Association, has been missing from his home for a week. Mr. Nunemacher has been in poor health for several months. The police have been asked to search for Mr. Nunemacher. He is one of the leading Republicans of the Fifth District, a prominent church man, and has always taken great interest in the work of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Nunemacher was a prolific writer on labor topics.

"BOB" CHANLER'S PRE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT AND PROPERTY HE GAVE TO CAVALIERI



In the upper left-hand panel is shown Nos. 831 to 839 Tenth Avenue, below it Nos. 503 to 511 West Fifty-fifth Street, and at the bottom No. 840 Ninth Avenue. In the center is a view of the property on the north side of Fifty-fifth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. The upper right-hand picture is of Nos. 830 to 838 Ninth Avenue, and beneath it is Nos. 360 to 372 West Fifty-fifth Street.

SUGAR TRUST MUST BATTLE FOR LIFE

Government Will File Suit Praying for Its Dissolution.

MEANS BIG LEGAL FIGHT

Action Will Be More Sweeping Than Against Tobacco and Oil Trusts.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—Washington, September 17.—The government will make an effort to dissolve the sugar trust under the Sherman anti-trust act. The fight will be along the same lines as followed in the Standard Oil cases. Frank B. Kellogg, special attorney in the oil cases, may lead the government's fight in the sugar trust case. The Department of Justice has prepared its case, and is about ready to file suit.

The filing of the suit is in the hands of Attorney General Wickham, who is in New York. The papers in the suit have been ready for some time. They were prepared by District Attorney Wise, of New York.

The whole thing has been done so noiselessly that few officials of the department in Washington have known anything of the affair.

Change of Plans.

The suit for dissolution is to be almost identical with those against the Standard Oil Company and the tobacco trust. Both of these cases are pending in Supreme Court, and will come up for final hearing and argument some time this winter. It has been the understanding that the administration would not tackle any more of the big trusts until the highest court in the land had passed upon the two important cases now pending before it. Evidently there has been a change of

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BALLOONS ARE OFF IN BIG RACE MEET

Thirteen Make Successful Start From Indianapolis Speedway.

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NOTABLE VICTORY OVER STEEL TRUST

Charles M. Schwab Scores Heavily on His Gigantic Rival.

TO BUILD CHINA'S NAVY

Method in His Lavish Hospitality to Country's Visiting Prince.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—New York, September 17.—The ships and guns of China's new navy, with which the mighty sleeping giant purposes to grapple with the world, are to be built in the United States.

For the profit to accrue from equipping the world's oldest and most peaceful empire with Christendom's latest and most dreadful instruments of death and destruction, there has been keen competition for the last year between the United States Steel Trust and Charles M. Schwab.

It was announced in dispatches to-day that Mr. Schwab is now on his way to San Francisco, where he is to meet Prince Tani Hsien to close his contracts for construction. It appears, therefore, that Schwab has won another notable victory over the steel trust. Only a short time ago he outbid the big concern in contracts for building Dreadnoughts for the Argentine navy.

Prince Tani Hsien, at the head of China's naval establishment, for a year he has been touring the world in a study of shipyards and steel construction. He has visited every corner of Europe for information.

The imperial prince is to have the direction of the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for furnishing the empire with war equipment. He will be met by Mr. Schwab in San Francisco this week, and there it is announced, the contracts will be signed for the construction of a great number of warships of all types, together with the heavy and small guns.

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HURLS DEFIANCE AT HIS ENEMIES

Colonel Invades Enemy's Camp and Lashes Bosses

SAYS HE IS IN FIGHTING TRIM

Tim Woodruff and Other Leaders of Old Guard Greet Him at Fair Ground, While 50,000 People Cheer—Lugs Into Speech Mild Indorsement of Taft.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—Syracuse, N. Y., September 17.—Theodore Roosevelt came into the enemy's camp to-day and lashed the bosses. In a ringing speech the ex-President hurled defiance at those who have lined themselves against him in his fight against the Old Guard.

Colonel Roosevelt found no sympathy from the Republican machine leaders who went to the State Fair Grounds to hear his speech, but he wanted none. In clearly defined phrases he told the crowd of 40,000 that he would fight the bosses to the last ditch.

"I am in fighting trim," remarked Colonel Roosevelt to former Senator Francis Hendricks, as he shook the hand of the old time machine leader at the Fair Grounds. Hendricks, who is leading the fight to send an unbroken anti-Roosevelt delegation to the Saratoga convention, gave a grim smile. Colonel Roosevelt found Timothy L. Woodruff, the King's county leader, at the speaker's stand in the fair grounds, and for a brief moment the antagonists glanced at each other, then Colonel Roosevelt stepped forward, and the warriors shook hands.

Woodruff, Slinks Away.

"Glad to see you," quoth Colonel Roosevelt, grilling his teeth. The King's county leader muttered a "howdy" and slunk away. Woodruff, who had been a particular guest of Lieutenant-Governor Horace White at the fair, did not wait to hear Roosevelt's speech, evidently did, for he was cheered vigorously as the turn of the grounds went on.

Lieutenant-Governor White, than whom Colonel Roosevelt has not more bitter antagonist, met the colonel on the train just outside the fair grounds and escorted him around the track. On the stand Colonel Roosevelt ran into more of the bosses who are scheming in an automobile around the track as the colonel's hand, and the ex-President grinned at them. They looked mighty out of place.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech was the most vigorous he had made in the annunciation of his new nationalism. He launched into a defense of his recent attack upon the Supreme Court decisions and told the crowd that he had merely voiced the sentiment of those who think right.

"They will wait as though on eggs before I will venture to openly take sides against me," cried Colonel Roosevelt, as he spoke of the bitter criticism of his opponents in the dealing with his court attacks. Adroitly, Colonel Roosevelt lugged in the fact of the President's recent attack upon the Supreme Court decisions and told the crowd that he had merely voiced the sentiment of those who think right.

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The ex-President politely referred to President Taft as a man who had "served his country uprightness," and went on to refer to congressional enemies of the President who had brought enemies to refer to with Taft. In exploiting his New Nationalism, Colonel Roosevelt remarked that he did not appeal to the mob, not dangerous.

THE CROOKED CORPORATIONS.

"No man," he insisted, "has any reason to fight in getting down to the idea of handling the crooked corporations and dealing with those that 'do right.' Colonel Roosevelt exclaimed, 'to paraphrase the words of Patrick Henry, 'If it were not for the crooked corporations, the most of it.'"

Colonel Roosevelt talked over an hour and a half, and some of those in the grandstand who could not hear him and who wanted to witness the automobile race, which had been announced when the ex-President arrived, began to whistle and stamp their feet. The ex-President appeared not to heed the racket, and talked on until it stopped.

After his speech Colonel Roosevelt went to the home of Lieutenant-Governor Forbinger, with the up-State bosses. Tim Woodruff and all the others who had been at the fair grounds were there to greet him. He left Syracuse at 11:05 to-night for New York, and will go direct to Oyster Bay.

USES MEAT KNIFE

Cuts Off Man's Leg With Diamond Stud and Springs to Safety.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—Pittsburg, Pa., September 17.—A well-dressed stranger dining in a cafe in the theatre district to-night, stepped over to the chef at the quick-lunch counter, asked for the loan of a heavy meat knife, and crossed the room. A moment later he had chopped off the four-in-hand tie of a man at the next table, dropped the knife and sprinted down the street with the half tie and a diamond stud pin, valued at \$500. Police hunted the thief in vain to-night. The victim is Thomas Robertson, president of the Beaver County Bank at Beaver, Pa. The bewildered chef cannot explain why he loaned the knife, and the police are on a sudden unexplained quest.

A beautiful view of James River close to Richmond College and the Virginia Country Club. Westham home also has these views. Phone Maining 517.